

SUPPLIES OF THE GREEK ARMY, CAPTURED



; 6, Railway Station; 7, site of Ancient Demetrias; 8, Greek Protestant Church, there being but one other in Greece; 9, the Foreign Consulates; 10, the Harbor.

MEDITERRANEAN IN
ENGLAND'S GRASP.

With the Great Fleet She Has
Quietly Sent There She
Can Defy Powers.

Eleven Battle Ships and Twenty-three
Cruisers and Gunboats Are
Now Ready for Action.

Vessels Ordered from Home Naval Stations
as if for General Service, and Thus
Suspicion Was Avoided.

By Frank Marshall White.
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London, April 30.—England is at this moment supreme in the Mediterranean. No less than thirty-four of her battle ships and cruisers are in those waters ready for action. One-fourth of these are the heaviest war vessels afloat.

The nominal naval force which England maintains in that sea is from ten to fourteen vessels. That number has all along been supposed to be equal to any emergency.

She Can Dictate Now.

What the real object of the enormous British concentration means remains to be seen. Great Britain is now in a position to practically dictate in the Mediterranean. There is no force there, even including the combined forces of the powers, that can stand up against the overwhelming British aggregation.

The fleet, which is under the command of Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, K. C. B., is as follows:

All Suspicion Avoided.

Admiral Hopkins has for his flagship the Ramillies. The junior flag officer is Rear Admiral R. H. Harris. This latter officer is flying his flag on board the battle ship Revenge.

The ease with which England has collected this great force is in itself cause for wonder. From Portsmouth, Dartmouth and Plymouth cruisers and gunboats have been leaving England without causing comment or surprise. It all shows with what perfect system the British Admiralty orders have been executed.

Three Classes at Stations.

At all the naval stations of England the ships in port are divided into classes. The first includes those vessels able to get under way in full commission inside of forty-eight hours. The second includes all vessels capable of being commissioned in two weeks' time. The third class represents vessels under extensive repairs.

All the first-class reserve ships have on board skeleton crews. The engines are in readiness to be moved inside of eight hours' time, and stores and provisions are kept in storehouses hard by ready for placing on board.

At Portsmouth over 8,000 bluejackets and 3,000 marines have been on hand for three months in readiness to embark.

Only First-Class Reserves.

The ships now in the Mediterranean have been in

commission as if for general service. Nothing has been said of their destination being the Mediterranean. In the case of several of the cruisers now with Admiral Hopkins, these vessels left England only the other day with the understanding that they were bound, some to the Pacific and some to the southeast coast of America. Others were intended for China and the North American station.

Vice-Admiral Hopkins will be remembered by Americans as the flag officer who visited New York City with the British fleet at the opening of the Columbian celebration. He has with him to-day on the Ramillies the same captain, W. Hamilton, who commanded the cruiser Blake. Captain Noel, of the Scout, was recently the British naval attaché at Washington.

Torpedo Boats Not Included.

The list of British war ships in the Mediterranean does not include torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. Admiral Hopkins has a force of no less than twenty-five of these vessels in active commission. This does not count the second-class torpedo boats at Malta and Gibraltar.

In making this great show of force Great Britain has not disturbed her channel squadron. The latter is practically intact. That means that British shores are safe. Neither has she drawn upon any of the foreign stations. The North American and China squadrons have full complements. The Pacific squadron has been stronger by a couple of ships, as has the South American station.

On the other hand, the Cape of Good Hope squadron is stronger to-day than it has ever been. England has drawn simply on her first-class reserve, and she has still two reserve lists to make good the vacancies.

DIFFERS FROM WALLACE.

Colonel Hamilton, U. S. A., Thinks
It Impossible for Greeks to
Force Dardanelles.

Editor New York Journal:

From what General "Lew" Wallace said in his interview in the Journal, I am inclined to think that his wish is father to the thought. Naturally American sympathy is with the Greek rather than the Turk, but no Greek fleet, let alone a Greek vessel, could pass the Dardanelles. General Wallace undoubtedly knows much more of the conditions of the Dardanelles, but his

mines are far from right.

As a matter of fact, torpedo warfare for harbor defense is now so simple a science that a man little more than a skilled mechanic can handle them when they are once placed. And all our army officers know how well sprinkled with these mines all the waterways to Constantinople are. No Greek vessel or fleet could successfully cope with the forts guarding these waterways, for they are not only defended by the best of Turkish regulars, but also armed with the most modern artillery. Then, too, General Wallace forgets that despite mismanagement, corruption and bankruptcy, the Turkish vessels in the Straits, the Bosphorus and off the Golden Horn were equipped, under Hobart Pasha, with splendid guns; and while the boats themselves are perhaps unseaworthy for a long cruise, they are capable of doing enormous damage, taken in conjunction with the forts and those torpedoes which General Wallace thinks could be taken up.

The cry of Farragut, "To hell with the torpedoes!" meant less when it was uttered than it does to-day. While Greece is very strong in torpedo-boats, she does not possess a torpedo flier or destroyer, and without these defensive means, it would be practically impossible to do anything to aid a vessel to reach Seraglio Point. In modern warfare a vessel sneaks through to the given point; she does not force herself. And if any vessel of Greece did sneak or force through, until she lay off Seraglio Point, with decks cleared for action, the powers would intervene in an hour, and we would have a status quo ante.

Until General Wallace can adduce better reasons than he has given for believing that his theory is tenable, it will be wise to discount any such attempt as he urges Greece to make. I would very much dislike to receive an order from my chief to make such an attempt, although I would certainly try to get through. Those officers of our own army who are thoroughly conversant with the measures planned by the War Department to protect our harbors, will understand how practically useless it would be for any vessel trying to run a blockade, say at New York, to get by or pick up our provisions for defense in the shape of mines and torpedoes, controlled and exploded not only by contact or impact, but as well by electric currents from Sandy Hook, Fort Wadsworth or Fort Hamilton.

JOHN HAMILTON,
Colonel U. S. A.

British Fleet in the Mediterranean.
Steel Battle Ships.

Anson, 10,600 tons displacement; four 67-ton, six 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain W. T. S. Hamlyn, crew of 650.
Barfleur, 10,500 tons displacement; four 29-ton, ten 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain R. N. Custance, crew of 650.
Camden, 10,000 tons displacement; four 67-ton, six 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain R. W. Craigie, crew of 700.
Gibraltar, 10,000 tons displacement; four 67-ton, six 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain Hughes-Hallett, crew of 700.
Head, 14,500 tons displacement; four 67-ton, ten 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain C. C. Drury, crew of 700.
Ramillies, flagship, 14,150 tons displacement; four 67-ton, ten 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain W. Hamilton, crew of 700.
Revenge, 14,150 tons displacement; four 67-ton, ten 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain R. C. Prothero, crew of 700.
Rodney, 10,500 tons displacement; one 69-ton, three 67-ton, six 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain J. H. Ratley, crew of 650.
Royal Oak, 14,150 tons displacement; four 67-ton, ten 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain W. Marack, crew of 700.
Trafalgar, 11,500 tons displacement; four 67-ton, six 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain H. T. Grenfell, crew of 650.
Nile, 11,940 tons displacement; four 67-ton, six 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain O. Churchill, crew of 700.

Cruisers and Gun Vessels.

Astrak, 4,300 tons displacement; ten 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain H. D. Barry, crew of 400.
Blanche, 1,580 tons displacement; six 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander H. A. Bethell, crew of 175.
Camden, 4,360 tons displacement; two 6-inch rapid fire, eight 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg, crew of 400.
Cockatrice, 1,500 tons displacement; six 5-inch guns in main battery; Commander E. J. W. Slade, crew of 175.
Dryad (torpedo boat catcher), 1,070 tons displacement; two 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander F. S. Pellham, crew of 150.
Fears, 1,500 tons displacement; four 5-inch guns in main battery; Commander C. Gladstone, crew of 175.
Arion, 1,500 tons displacement; four 5-inch guns in main battery; Commander G. Mulry, crew of 150.
Fort, 4,300 tons displacement; two 6-inch rapid-fire, eight 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain R. Foote, crew of 400.
Hawke, 7,350 tons displacement; two 22-ton, ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns in main battery; Captain, Sir E. Poore, Bart., crew of 600.
Harrier (torpedo boat catcher), 1,070 tons displacement; two 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns in main battery; Commander, C. R. Koppel, crew of 150.
Hussar (torpedo boat catcher), 1,070 tons displacement; two 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Lieutenant Commander C. G. Chapman, crew of 150.
Hebe, 810 tons displacement; two 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Lieutenant Commander Umfreville, crew of 100.
Imogene, 800 tons displacement; two 5-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander E. J. Bain, crew of 85.
Melita, 970 tons displacement; eight 5-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander Hon. H. Stanhope, crew of 125.
Nymph, 1,140 tons displacement; eight 5-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander C. L. Otley, crew of 155.
Polyphemus (grille), 2,640 tons displacement; six rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander H. A. Watson, crew of 250.
Scout, 1,750 tons displacement; six 6-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander P. C. M. Noel, crew of 200.
Surprise (dispatch vessel), 1,650 tons displacement; four 5-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Commander Hon. H. Tyrnhill, crew of 150.
Spartan, 3,400 tons displacement; two 6-inch rapid fire guns, six 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain J. W. Scott, crew of 400.
Thebes, 7,000 tons displacement; two 6-inch rapid fire guns, six 4.7-inch rapid fire guns in main battery; Captain J. W. Scott, crew of 400.

GRANT'S SISTER TO
WARRING GREEKS.

Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer
Writes a Letter Full of
Sympathy for Them.

PRAYS FOR THE CAUSE.

News of Misfortunes Does Not
Deter the Patriots from
Enlisting.

A REGIMENT SAILS TO-DAY.

The Greek Ladies' Relief Committee
Is Working Strenuously to En-
list Public Help—Botassi
on Minister Ralli.

The following letter was received yesterday by Editor Solon J. Vlasto from Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of General Grant:

No. 70 Lenox ave., East Orange, N. J.,
April 29, 1897.
My Dear Mr. Vlasto—It is with much pleasure that I received your letter of the 29th, and I shall be exceedingly happy if you will use my name in connection with the appeals for the American National Fund in aid of the Greek Red Cross. I certainly would be very willing and happy to support the noble cause which you have undertaken, and I sincerely hope that the American nation will generously respond to this appeal of the Greek women and help the poor wounded soldiers who have so nobly shed their blood for Christianity and civilization. Have and clasp Greece has shown to the whole world how plucky and gracious she is in engaging in war with the Turkish vandals, while the great powers, through their long and wearisome hesitation, have shown themselves afraid to tackle these barbarians. I will seek to retrieve their mistake by coming to the rescue of noble little Greece, and deliver her from the bloody clutches of the infamous Turks, who have shown themselves superior to the Greeks only in numbers.
I hope you will meet with encouragement.

on all sides, and I appreciate sincerely the efforts you are putting forth to render material help to the poor suffering widows and orphans.

Let any one give now and give quickly, so that you may be able to cable over a very generous fund. I would not have any one think for a moment that I am lacking in sympathy for your noble little country, that has lately, as well as in ancient times, been teaching Europe, if not the entire universe, a great object-lesson.

While my husband was resident Minister to Denmark I met your King and Queen on several occasions. My family also share my views in regard to the troubles of your country. After the Greek national celebration at dinner the whole family talked over the Eastern question and the struggle of your dear country.

The whole world is in a fearful state of unrest which seems to grow worse and worse. We are now approaching the end of the third 2,000 years called in the New Testament "the last times," as if at the expiration of this period the world would go on under different conditions from what it does at present. Perhaps Greece has given the signal for this change, and may now help to avert European war. May we restore peace, prosperity and happiness to your unhappy country. These are my heartfelt wishes. If I can be of any help to you please advise me. I shall do my utmost to further your efforts, and again, I sincerely hope that your work will be successful, and that the men and women of this free land will respond generously to the appeal.

I send you some plates, and also an autograph letter from my brother, General Ulysses S. Grant, which please sell, and apply the proceeds to your fund. Also find a leaf from General Grant's tomb. I remain your sympathetic friend.

MARY GRANT CRAMER.

There is no diminution in Greek enthusiasm. At the Greek consulate, where certificates are issued to the home-going Hellenes, a crowd of brown-skinned fellows gathered early yesterday forenoon. At 1 o'clock the Consul had issued eighty-five passports and the line at his door was longer than before. "The news of our army's misfortune," said Consul Botassi, "has not deterred a single man from going back to Greece. Applications are pouring in every day from all parts of the country, not only from our own people, but from Americans and men and women of other nationalities. I have one letter this morning from Portland, Ore. Any number of nurses and physicians offer their services."

Volunteers Sail To-day.

Another small regiment of reserves and volunteers will sail to-day by the French line steamer Casagone. Editor Vlasto and others will address the patriots at the pier. It is expected that about four hundred will join the party. Among them are ten whose passage money is provided by the Pittsburg Leader. Twenty-five of the departing Greeks are from Boston, one hundred from Lowell and Woburn, six from St. Louis and fifteen from Birmingham, Ala.

The force of young ladies, daughters of leading Greek families, who are aiding Mrs. Ralli, the treasurer of the Greek Ladies' Relief Committee, in clerical work, were as busy as bees yesterday. The room where they labored in Mrs. Ralli's house in East Fifty-fourth street had a very business-like air and strongly suggested a department bureau. When a Journal reporter called the fair clerical force had just made reckoning of what they had accomplished. Over 1,000 circulars asking for contributions in aid of the relief fund had been sent out since morning, and from their careful checking of the blue book and the rapidly with which the pens were flying, it is safe to say that nearly every woman of wealth in New York will have a copy of the appeal before the week ends.

Botassi on the New Minister.

Consul Demetrius N. Botassi said yesterday: "The new Prime Minister is a man of wide political experience and great strength of character, and one fitted in every point of training for the position to which he has been elevated. He is a member of a prominent Athenian family. His father, George, was a professor of commercial law in the University of Athens, and also versed in the ecclesiastical law. He was author of many standard works, including a book on the commercial law of nations, and another on the canons of the Greek Church.

"The present Prime Minister received a thorough education in the university, and then embraced politics. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the boule. Attica has returned him time after time.

The Ralli family, while not opulent, is well to do, being possessed of large real estate holdings. It has great influence. Demetrius Ralli is a remarkable orator—cort, abrupt, forceful, brilliant and quick at repartee. He is a man of fine presence, tall, and while he is only of medium height, his appearance is that of a man of ability and force. He is very magnetic and utterly fearless. He is a natural oppositionist, and the predecessor of Minister Deliyannis, M. Tricoupi, found in him a fierce and unrelenting opponent. Upon the change of administration M. Ralli transferred his antagonism to the new premier, whose place he has now taken."

An Inspiring Letter.

A letter has been received, addressed to the Women of America, and signed by

history of the nineteenth century, the history of civilization and progress, of which you are the promoters.

"Christian women! Do not share the responsibility of your diplomats. Arise in the hearts of your husbands and sons more Christian and more equitable sentiments. Unite—and your just protest will reach in the hearts of the nations and the people.

"Prove by your energy and work that the women, the true missionaries of right, with the gospel of love and justice in their hearts range themselves by the side of the wronged."

In response to this letter Secretary Vlasto sent yesterday to clergymen here and in other cities an appeal, asking that they call upon their congregations to-morrow at services for contributions to the Red Cross fund.

The American Fund.

All moneys from such sources are to be sent directly to the treasurers, Messrs. John Munroe & Co., who will cable twice a week the amounts received.

Mr. Vlasto received yesterday \$45 from Rev. Dr. Parks, pastor of Calvary Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street.

The American National Fund has the active co-operation of Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Mrs. T. Henry Gelson, of the Hoffman Arms. They have formed a committee, with other ladies, and yesterday placed boxes for contributions in aid of the Greek cause in the most prominent hotels, notably the Plaza, Savoy, Netherlands and Murray Hill.

Mrs. Donald McLean requests the Journal to announce that, although she feels the deepest sympathy for the Greeks in their present struggle, she is not a member of the "Red Cross Society," nor the president of any organization for the relief of the Greeks; nor is her house, No. 180 Lenox avenue, the headquarters of any such organization.

VASSOS MAY FIGHT.

Italian Admiral Instructed to Recognize the Greek Colonel as a Belligerent.

Paris, April 30.—La Patrie publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that Admiral Cunevaro, the Italian commander in Crete waters, has been ordered to consider Colonel Vassos, who commands the Greek Army of occupation in Crete, as a belligerent and to no longer oppose Greek attacks on the Turkish troops there.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Intervention by European Powers Regarded as Impracticable at Present.

London, April 30.—It is semi-officially stated that there is reason to believe that European intervention between Turkey and Greece in the present position of affairs is regarded as wholly impracticable, both Greece and Turkey having resolved to continue the war. The powers are thus obliged to stand aside until one of the combatants is finally defeated.

OSMAN IN THE FIELD.

The Veteran Leading a Strong Army to Yanina—Greeks Leaving Epirus.

Athens, April 30.—Advices from Arta indicate that the Greeks have practically lost the ground they had gained in Epirus. It is said that the Greeks are hastily retreating toward the south. There is now little chance of the Greeks securing Yanina. Osman Pasha, at the head of 30,000 men, is advancing on Yanina and will occupy the town.

The Turks under Mustapha Pasha yesterday occupied the heights commanding Nicheste and Kervaseral, beyond Pentipoli galls, whereupon the Greek troops in vicinity retired.

CHANGES IN CAB

New Ministers Appointed to Grecian Affairs—Opinion Divided.

Athens, April 30.—

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